

SURVEY OF CURRENT EVENTS

CURRENT EVENTS UP TO MONDAY MORNING.

New York Strike: Scarcely had the threatened railroad strike been averted, when the street car men on the surface lines in New York went out on strike. Ever since that took place there has been a growing determination on the part of other labor unions in the city to support the carmen by going out on a sympathetic strike.

Infantile Paralysis seems to have spent its force and the epidemic seems to be pretty well over in all parts of the country. There are still some cases reported, but the number is small. Physicians and health experts all over the country have been studying the disease very carefully, but have been entirely unable to discover its cause or how it is transmitted from one person to another.

The European War during the past week has presented very few new phases, so far as the fighting on the various battle fronts is concerned. Very severe fighting has taken place along all the lines. The allies have gained slightly upon the Teutonic forces everywhere. In the Dobrudja region in Roumania, where the Germans and Austrians had made some progress, the Roumanians and the Russians have checked their advance and have driven them back to some extent. That which has attracted more attention than anything else has been the attitude of Greece. The king still professes to desire to remain neutral. A very large part of the people are anxious to enter the war on the side of the allies. To show their feelings on the subject revolutions have broken out in several places, and, unless the king acts quickly in joining the allies, there is prospect of a civil war.

Canada Trainmen May Strike: The representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who have been negotiating with the railroad officials of Western Canada, but who have been unable to agree with them on a wage schedule, are returning to their homes. A vote will now be taken by the order on the advisability of a strike.

The brotherhood representatives came all the way from Montreal to Vancouver. It is said their demands were intended to bring the Canadian roads into line with the conditions now obtaining in the United States.

PRESIDENT VIEWS CHICORA GARDENS.

Monday afternoon, while in Columbia, S. C., attending the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Howe, President Wilson, with Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson, Joseph R. Wilson and Cary T. Grayson, M. D., called on Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Byrd and Mrs. Byrd's mother, Mrs. J. S. Cosby, at Chicora College for Women. Mrs. Byrd was related to the late Mrs. Ellen Axson Wilson.

From President Wilson's former home on Hampton street the party walked up Henderson street into Blanding street and to the college. During the visit the party was escorted through the beautiful gardens and the old Hampton home, over which they expressed delight. Much interest was shown in the rare marble mantel in the west drawing room, as well as in the lovely fountain in the west garden, both the work of Hiram Powers. After remaining with Dr. and Mrs. Byrd for about half an hour, the president and party left for a ride to Millwood.

AMERICAN NATIONAL REPUTATION.

There is a certain element among writers and speakers who take delight in saying that the United States, as a nation, has a very poor reputation abroad, among the great nations of the world. It might be well for these pessimists and their followers to notice what Mr. Morris, our minister to Sweden, says on this subject. He occupies a high diplomatic station in the capital of a neutral country, near to both Germany and Russia, and ought to be in a position to form a more correct judgment than some people in this country, who think they are very wise. Mr. Morris says: "I feel that in both the Scandinavian countries and in the belligerent nations the prestige of the United States was never any higher than today."

CROP CONDITIONS IN FRANCE.

One of the most important considerations in the war countries is the food supply, and the crops are being watched with great interest.

The agricultural situation in France on the completion of the harvest was summed up authoritatively as follows:

"The wheat yield is somewhat below that of the average year, but in the west, central and southeastern sections the harvest is satisfactory.

"The situation as to oats is quite favorable. Potatoes suffered from dryness, but good crops were raised in many sections. The beet yield was satisfactory.

"Vineyards suffered from the heat, but, on the whole, the yield is considered a satisfactory one."

325,000 WORKERS RATIFY CALL.

Federation of Labor Organizer Gives Out Announcement—President Shonts Still Refuses to Meet Strikers.

Organized workers in virtually every industry in Greater New York have been formally called upon to cease work at 8 o'clock next Wednesday morning in sympathy with striking traction employees. Labor leaders assert that approximately 600,000 men and women are involved.

The call was embodied in resolutions adopted at a conference of labor leaders representing the federated bodies in all the boroughs of the city, as well as many national and international unions. The call, it was said, would be issued not only to organized workers in New York, but also to those in Westchester county, in which the cities of Yonkers, New Rochelle and Mount Vernon are situated, and would extend over a wide range of industries.

Hugh Frayne, New York State organizer of the American Federation of Labor, announced the determination to call the sympathetic walkout in the following statement:

"It was decided by unanimous vote of representatives of 80 unions of Greater New York and vicinity that there shall be a general suspension of all work in all trades and industries in Greater New York and vicinity, the same to commence Wednesday, September 27, at 8 A. M."

The call is based upon the proposition that union men "cannot maintain their self-respect" if they ride upon cars operated by strike-breakers, according to a statement issued by Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union. In cases where contracts exist, Bohm said, the employers

will be notified that the workers have no means of transportation, and if the employers cannot provide transportation, the workers must remain at their homes.

"Union employees will not risk their lives by riding on cars operated by green motormen and protected by policemen," Mr. Bohm said. Neither can they ride on such cars and retain their self-respect as union men.

"The general tie-up will come because employers of union labor will not provide their employees with means of transportation to and from work to enable them to stay off the dangerous strike-breaking cars of the several traction lines."

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit company and the New York Railways company, reiterated his determination not to meet representatives of the striking carmen.

"If I did so the loyal men in the Interborough brotherhood would have good cause to strike," he said. "Besides, there is no reason for negotiations. There is no strike. We are carrying more people in the subway, on the elevated and in the Steinway tubes than ever before. Yesterday we carried 2,205,257 passengers, or 387,639 more than on the same day last year. The service on the surface car lines is 70.5 per cent. normal."

Delegates to the Central Federated Union, representing 125,000 workers in allied trades, voted unanimously to

ratify the strike call. This action followed a similar step taken several days ago by the representatives of 200,000 members of the United Hebrew Trades.

HOW THE JAPANESE REGARD THE EUROPEAN WAR.

An interesting light on Japan's view of the European war is afforded by the following extract from a letter recently received from a missionary in that country:

"You all know that England and Japan are allies. The Japanese are rather tired of their part of the bargain, however, and there is much criticism of England. No doubt, there will be some revision of the treaty of alliance soon. There is a strong undercurrent of sympathy toward Germany, but it does not appear very openly as yet. The Japanese admire the military prowess of Germany greatly.

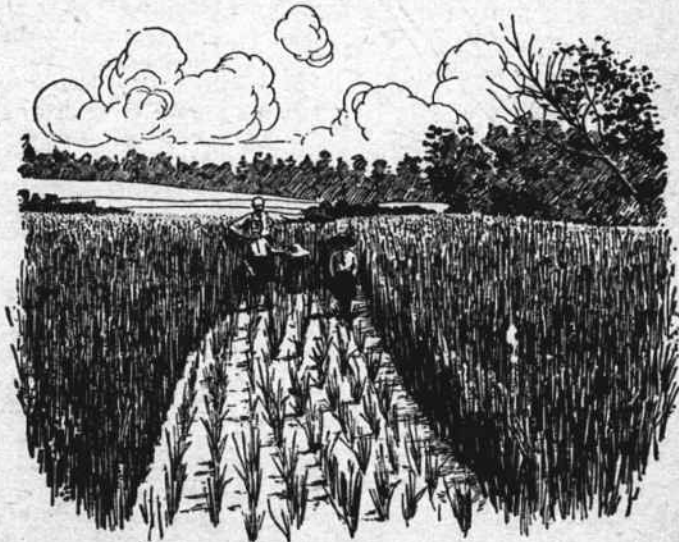
"Then, too, the Japanese feel that England has departed from the original reason for beginning the war by violating the rights of neutrals. The following anecdote will show the Bushido spirit of the people. Years ago two daimyos whose territory surrounded that of a third had occasion to carry on war with him. In the course of the war they heard that his people were suffering for want of salt, so they sent him salt, but continued to carry on the war. Some of the old Samurai cannot understand the blockade which England is trying to establish."

WANTED.

Position to teach in private family. Can teach English, mathematics and music. Will furnish references. Please state terms and the grades of the pupils. Miss A. C. Stokes, Kenbridge, Va.

FERTILIZER FACTS No. 31

YOU MUST FERTILIZE TO MAKE GRAIN GROW



"These oats were sown two bushels per acre with 320 lbs. fertilizer. The negro in turning the drill, threw the fertilizer feed out of gear, and ran to where I am standing," writes the planter, "sowing the same quantity of oats, but NO FERTILIZER." Is any further argument needed that fall grain should be fertilized?

Much of the prosperity of the South, today, is due to Southern Farmers enlarging the acreage planted each year in Winter Grain Crops, and increasing the yields per acre through the use of fertilizer.

The South has the soil and the sun to grow grain, but to these must be added fertilizer to insure maximum yields.

Write today for BULLETIN No. 12—THE SOUTH AND THE WINTER GRAIN CROP—Sent free on request

SOIL IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

Southern Fertilizer Association

Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A.